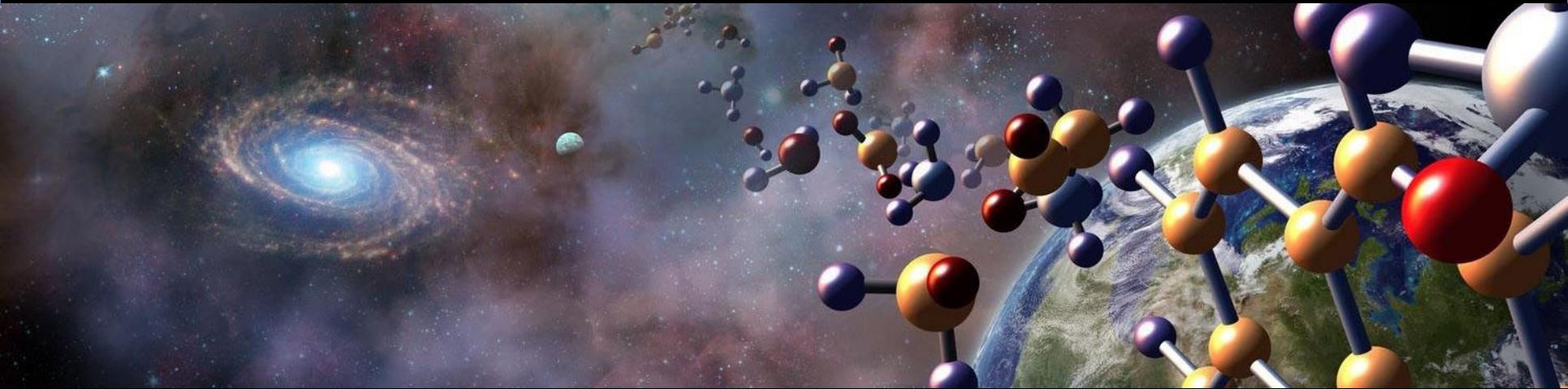


Margaret Meixner
Space Telescope Science
Institute,
Johns Hopkins University

on behalf of the FIRS Science Technology Definition Team

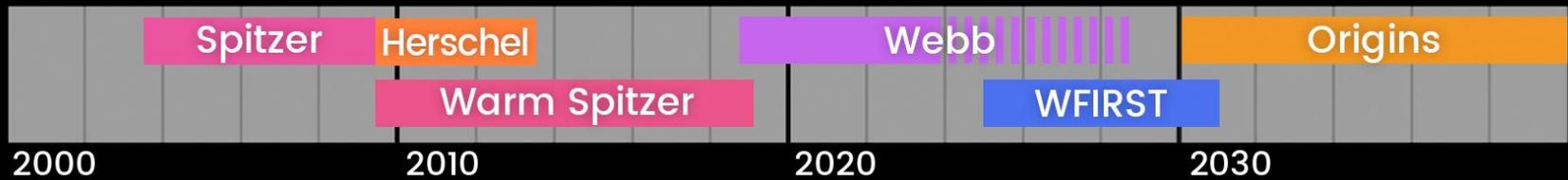
asd.gsfc.nasa.gov/firs

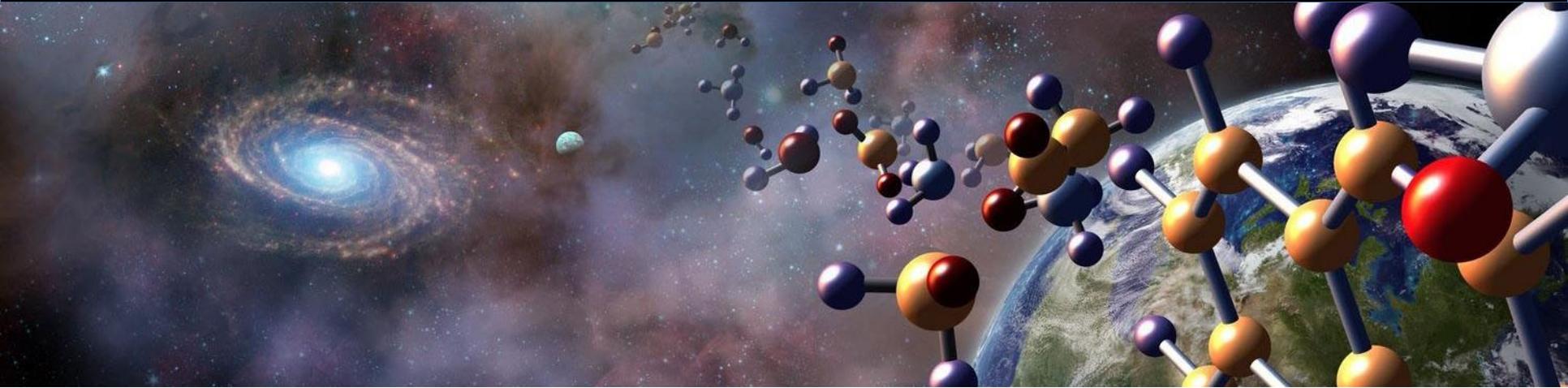


NASA Mission concept for 2020 Decadal review; launch 2030ish

6 μm – 1000 μm (ish), Large aperture 8-15 m

Study Chairs: Margaret Meixner & Asantha Cooray



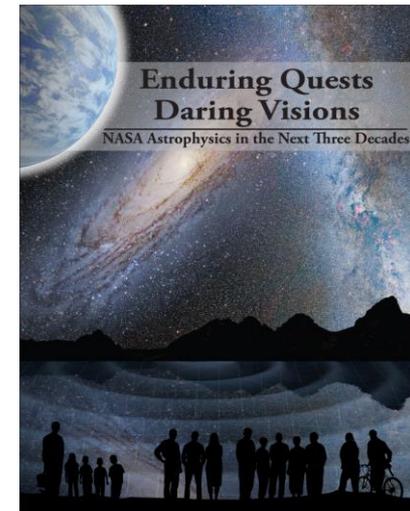


NASA Mission concept for 2020 Decadal review; launch 2030ish

10 μm – 1000 μm (ish), Large aperture 8-15 m

Study Chairs: Margaret Meixner & Asantha Cooray

Comes from the NASA Astrophysics Roadmap, Enduring Quests, Daring Visions



Community Chairs:

Margaret Meixner, STSCI, Asantha Cooray, UC Irvine

NASA Study Center:

Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC): Ruth Carter, David Leisawitz, Johannes Staguhn, Michael Dipirro, Anel Flores, Joseph Howard, James Corsetti, Andrew Jones, James Kellog, Louis Fantano

NASA Head Quarters (HQ) Program Scientists (non-voting):

Kartik Sheth and Dominic Benford

Ex officio non-voting representatives:

Susan Neff & Deborah Padgett, NASA Cosmic Origins Program Office; Susanne Alato, SNSB; Douglas Scott, CAS; Maryvonne Gerin, CNES; Itsuki Sakon, JAXA; Frank Helmich, SRON; Roland Vavrek, ESA; Karl Menten, DLR; Sean Carey, IPAC

Members appointed by NASA (> 90 applications):

Lee Armus, NASA IPAC; Cara Battersby, Harvard-Smithsonian CfA; Edwin Bergin, University of Michigan; Matt Bradford, NASA JPL; Kim Ennico-Smith, NASA Ames; Gary Melnick, Harvard-Smithsonian CfA; Stefanie Milam, NASA GSFC; Desika Narayanan, University of Florida; Klaus Pontopiddan, STSCI; Alexandra Pope, University of Massachusetts; Thomas Roellig, NASA Ames; Karin Sandstrom, UC, San Diego; Kate Y. L. Su, University of Arizona; Joaquin Vieira, University of Illinois, Urbana Champaign; Edward Wright, UC Los Angeles; Jonas Zmuidzinas, Caltech

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Far-IR Surveyor STDT Meeting
NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center
May 12 - 13, 2016

Tracing the signatures of life and the ingredients of habitable worlds

Origins will trace the trail of water from interstellar clouds, to proto-planetary disks, to Earth itself facilitating understanding of the abundance and availability of water for habitable planets.



Unveiling the Growth of Black Holes and Galaxies over Cosmic Time

Origins will reveal the co-evolution of super-massive black holes and galaxies, energetic feedback, and the dynamic interstellar medium from which stars are born.



Origins will trace the metal enrichment history of the Universe, probe the first cosmic sources of dust, the earliest star formation, and the birth of galaxies.

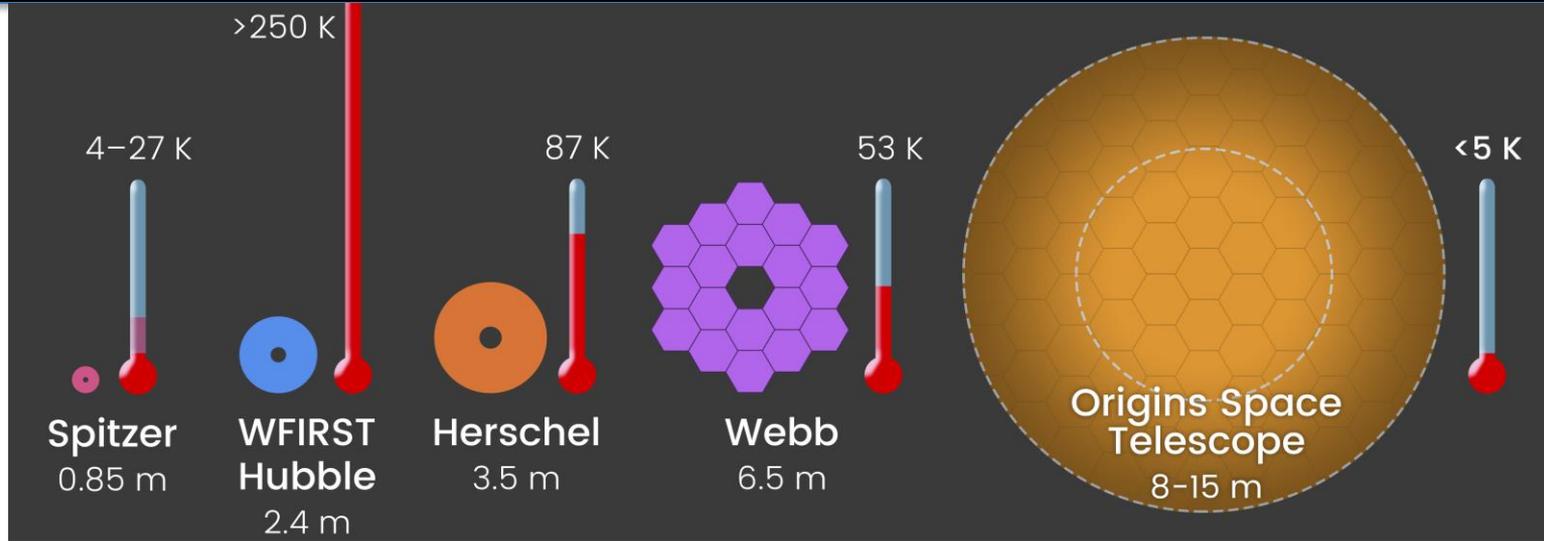
Charting the Rise of Metals, Dust, and the First Galaxies



Origins will chart the role of comets in delivering water to the early Earth, and conduct a survey of thousands of ancient Trans Neptunian Objects (TNOs) in the outer reaches of the Solar System.

Characterizing Small Bodies in the Solar System

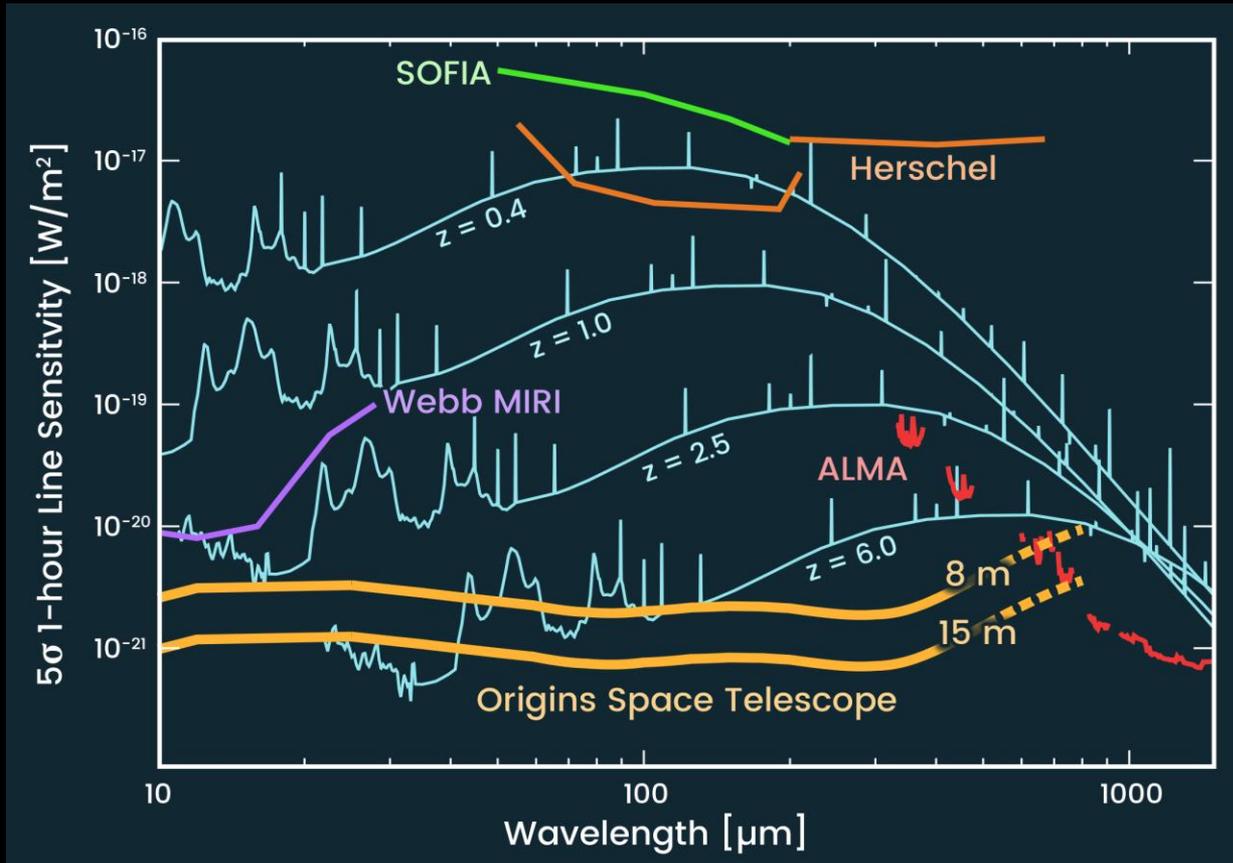




Telescope Parameters

Aperture Diameter	FOV	Diffraction Limited at	Temperature
8-15 m	0.5-1 square degree	40 μm	~ 4 K

Potential
Wavelength
Coverage from
5 μm –1 mm



Instrument Specifications					
Instrument	Wavelength Coverage μm	Spectral Resolution ($\lambda/\Delta\lambda$)	Field of view #spatial pixels	Typical Required Sensitivity:	Other

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Instrument	Wavelength Coverage μm	Spectral Resolution ($\lambda/\Delta\lambda$)	Field of view #spatial pixels	Typical Required Sensitivity:	Other
Low-Res Spectrometer	35 to 500	low-res~500 high-res~ 10^4	100 per channel	10^{-21} W/m ² (spectral line)	multi-channel

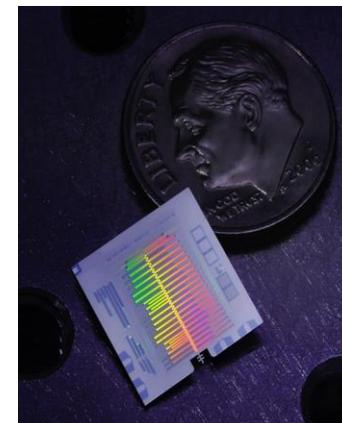
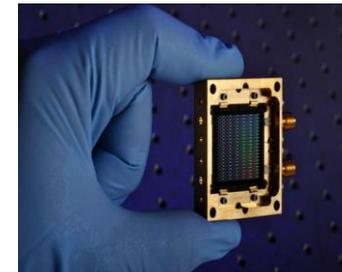
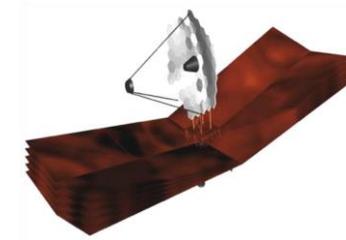
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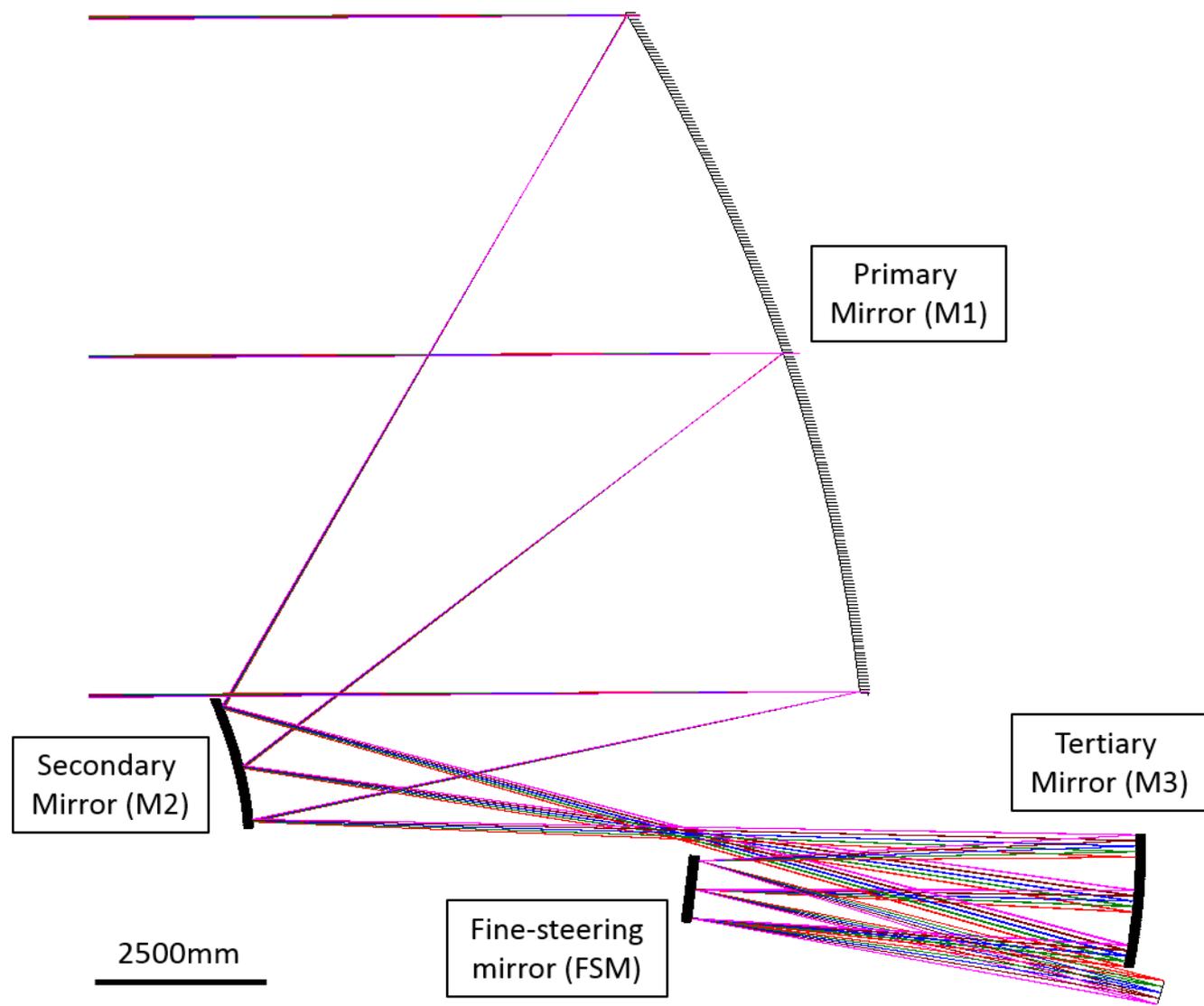
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Heterodyne Spectrometer	150 to 500	~ 10^7	10 - 100	2 mK in 0.2 km/s @ 1 THz	polarized, background limited

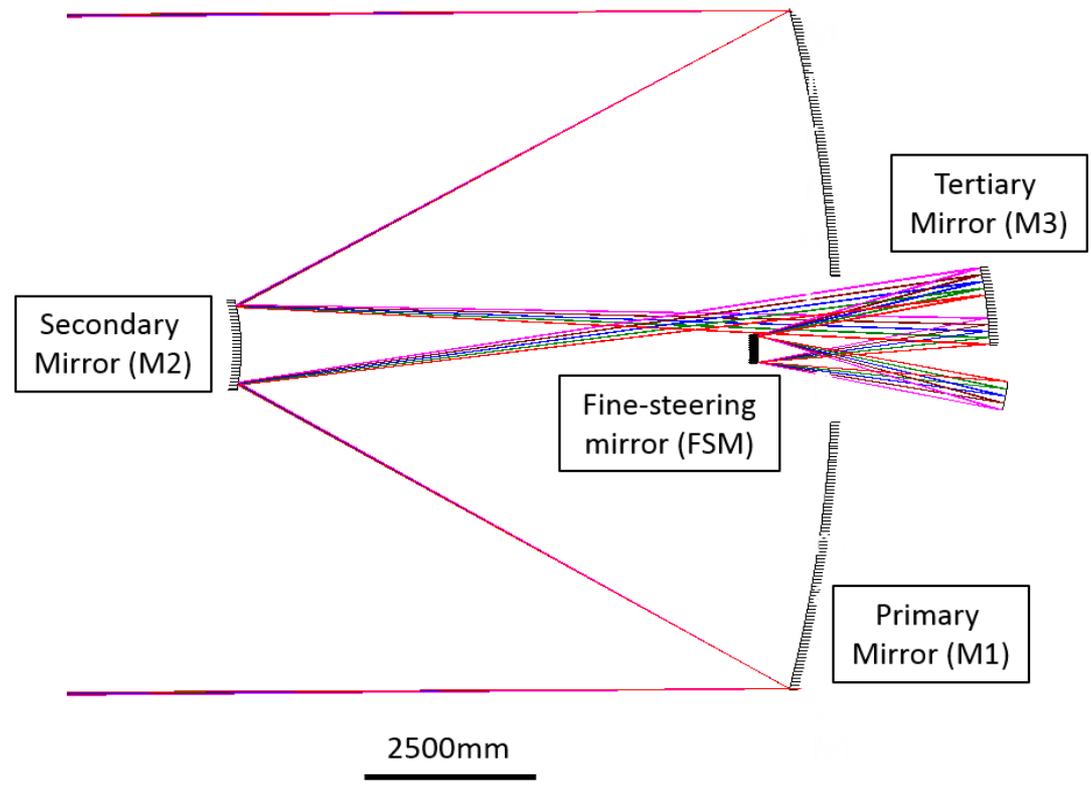
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Heterodyne Spectrometer	150 to 500	$\sim 10^7$	10 - 100	2 mK in 0.2 km/s @ 1 THz	polarized, background limited
Far-infrared imager	35 to 500	R~15	100,000	1 μJy - 10 mJy (confusion limit)	5 to 10 channels, polarimetry, spectral line filters

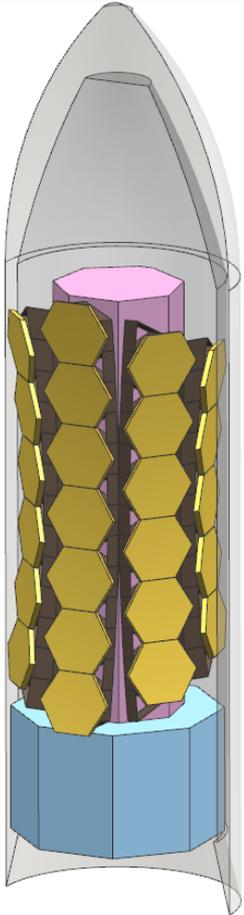
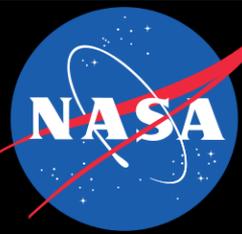
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Mid-Infrared Instrument	6 to 40	imager: R~15, spectrometer: R>500	10^6	photometric: 1 μJy @10 μm	coronagraph~ 10^{-6} @ 0.5" @ 10 μm

New Technology	New Capability
Space	Wavelength coverage JWST \longleftrightarrow ALMA
Cold Mirror	Spectroscopic line sensitivity
Large Telescope	Spatial resolution and sensitivity
Large Detector Arrays	Wide field imaging
Compact Gratings & Integrated Spectrometers	3D mapping
Mid-IR Coronagraph	Exoplanet+Disk Characterization

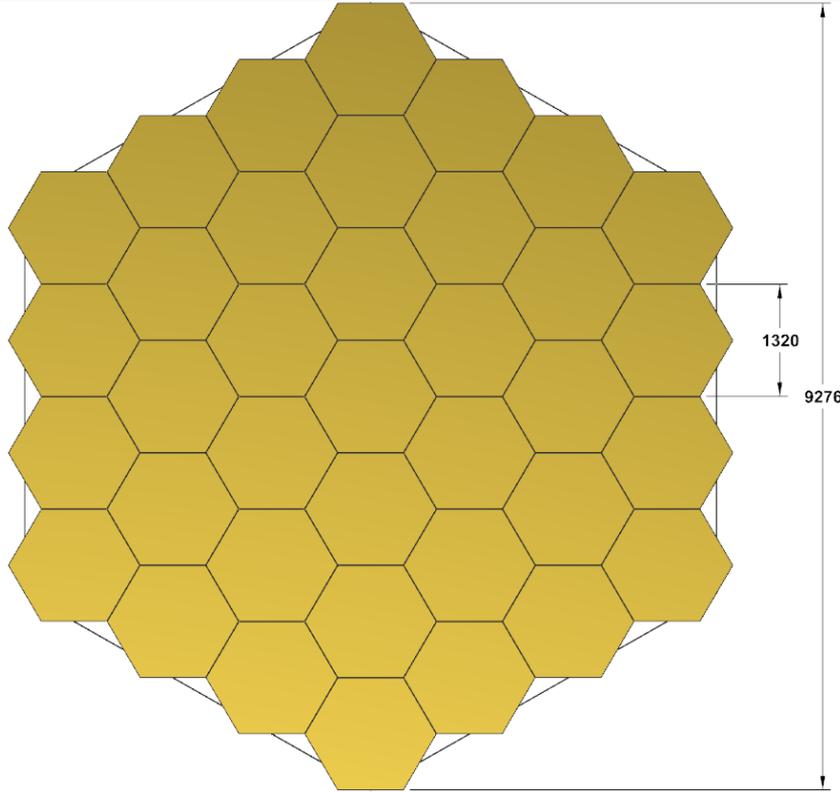




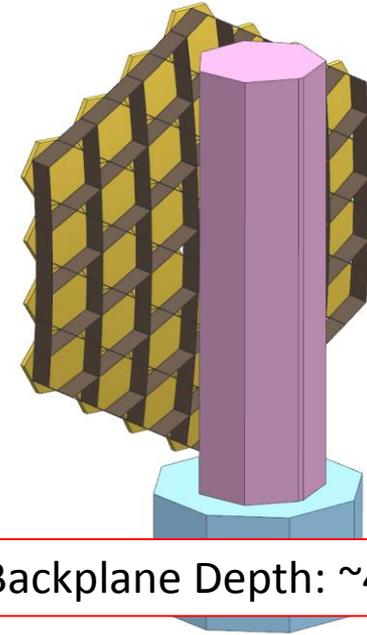




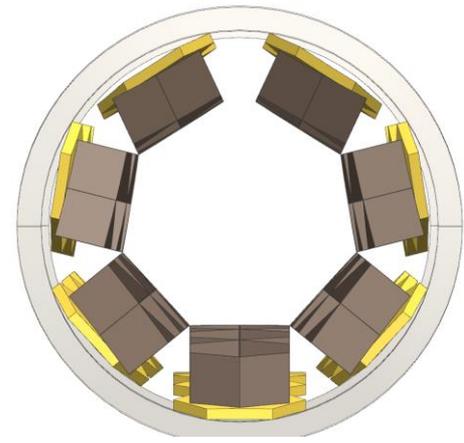
5m x 19.8m Fairing
Inst: 48m³
Bus: 38m³

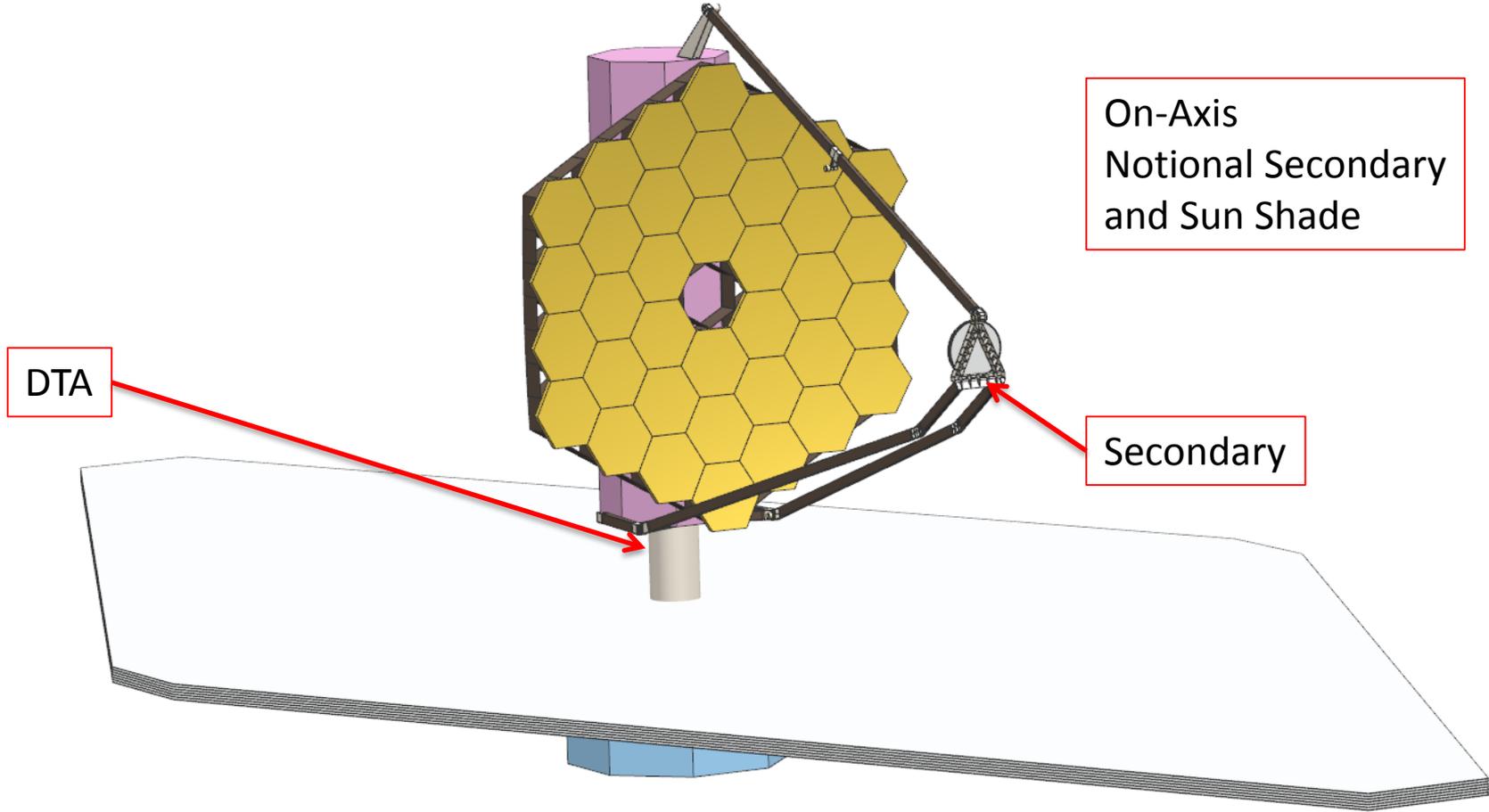


Off-Axis 9.3m Diameter
Projected Area: ~56m²
37 Segments
Segment Flat to Flat: 1320mm
Mass Rough Estimate: 3462 kg



Backplane Depth: ~495mm

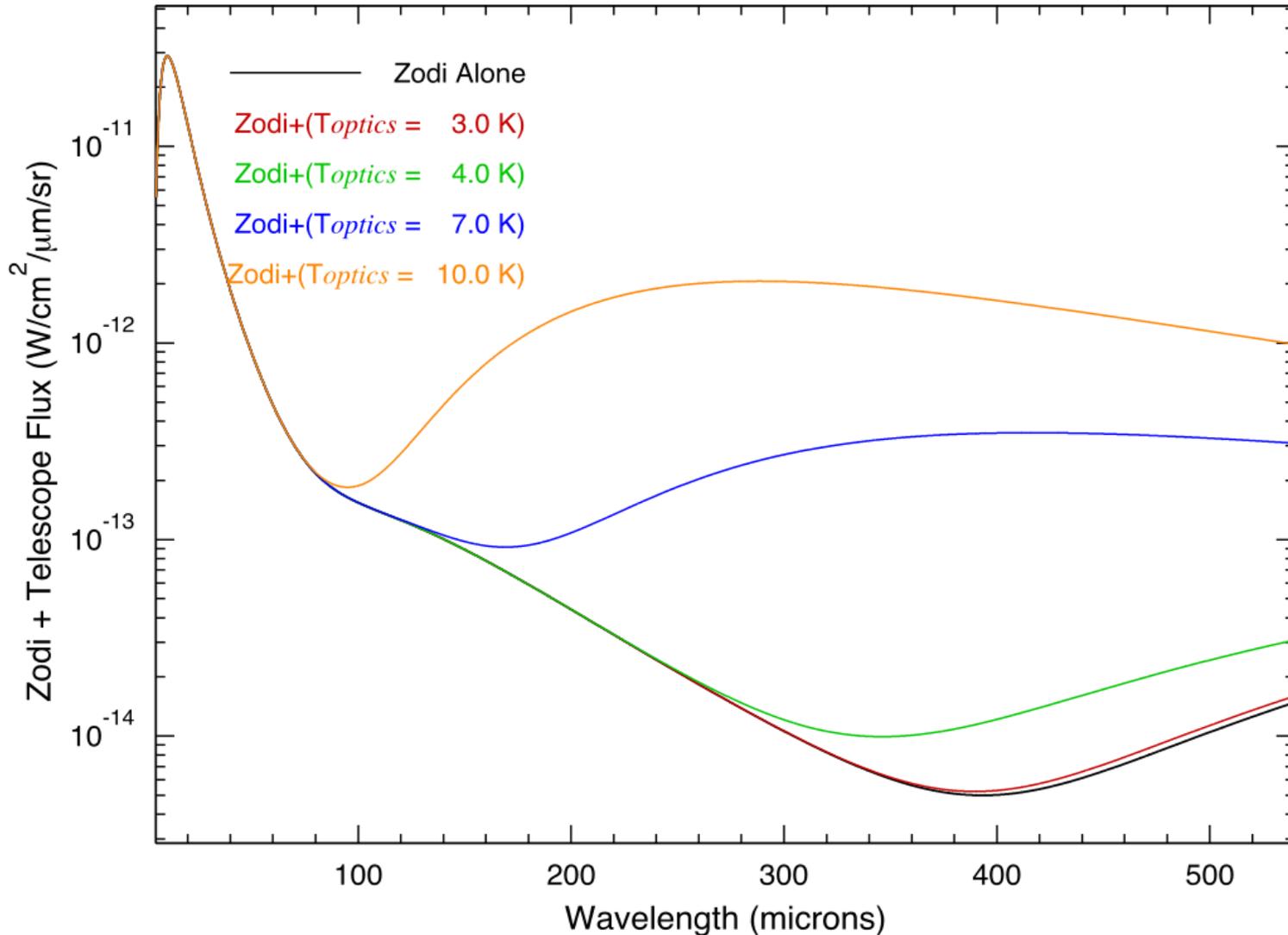




Zodi@Ecliptic Pole + Telescope Flux

Tele. Emissivity = 0.05

Min. = 5.00E-15 at 393.2 μm



STDT Schedule

- **January to July 2017:**
 - Complete preliminary designs for telescope and instruments
 - Secure instrument design contributions
 - Identify technology drivers
- **August to September 2017**
 - Define required technologies
 - Complete preliminary mission design
- **January to March 2018:**
 - Finalize Telescope and Instrument Designs
 - Finalize mission design including spacecraft bus
- **April to August 2018:**
 - Identify de-scope options
 - End-to-end Mission cost estimations
- **January 2019:**
 - Submit the final study report to NASA HQ
- **March 2019:**
 - Far-IR Study Results presentation to Decadal Committee



What's happening now:

- Five science working groups: membership is open to the community (US and foreign)
- Deciding on science questions in the post-JWST, 15 years of ALMA operations in an era of Extremely Large Telescope (ELT) and guiding instrument and telescope design.

Solar System: Stefanie Milam

Planet Formation and Exoplanets: Klaus Pontoppidan and Kate Su

Milky-Way, ISM and Local Volume of Galaxies: Caran Battersby and Karin Sandstrom

Galaxy and Blackhole Evolution Over Cosmic Time: Lee Armus and Alexandra Pope

First Billion Years: Joaquin Vieira, Matt Bradford